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publication wish to have rejected articles returns they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of

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the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu. ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Revenue.

The Treasury deficit for May is nearly four millions of dollars. The deficit for the first eleven months of the fiscal year is nearly twenty-seven millions. One hundred and fifty millions, or more than half of the sum derived from the CLEVELAND bonds. sold under pretence of maintaining the gold standard, has been paid out to cover the deffelb during the CLEVELAND Administration. Revenue is to-day the country's most press ing need, and in the lack of revenue lies its greatest danger. The Populist is no more merciful or more patriotic as a politician than his ally, GROVER CLEVELAND, whose fatuous caprice in tinkering with the tariff has placed the national finances in the Populists' grip. The Populist, by whatever party name he calls himself, will see this country in bankruptcy before he will vote to change the tariff, except at the price of free silver.

There is a bill to increase the revenue, the DINGLEY bill, now before the Senate, after passage through the House of Representatives. It may not be perfect in the eyes of Democrats standing honestly by their party platform of 1892, but that cannot be helped. Revenue legislation originates constitutionally in the House of Representa tives, and that body is fast in Republican control. The Republicans have precedence in prescribing the method of raising revenue, but as it happens in the case of the DINGLEY bill, that measure is incomparably nearer a true expression of the Democratio plank of a tariff for revenue only, than is the wretched CLEVELAND-WILSON tariff.

If the DINGLEY revenue bill fails to pass the Senate at this session, the Democrats who oppose it must bear all subsequent responsibilities for its defeat, in common with the silverites, who are waiting eagerly and with increasing expectancy to catch the country in more desperate straits than it is to-day. Action, prompt and patriotic, is needed, while it is yet easy.

Crete and Cuba.

By a United Press despatch from Berlin we learn that the Hellenic Government has asked Germany "to join Greece in exerting pressure upon Turkey" in the interest of Crete. We are told in the despatch that it is the desire of Greece "to prevent Turkey from throwing large reënforcements of Turkish troops into the island of Crete for the purpose of crushing the Cretan revolt by sheer force of numbers." The island of Crete or Candia lies near

the territory of Greece, as the island of Cuba lies near that of the United States. Crete is shaped like Cuba, long from east to west, narrow from north to south. Crete is smaller and less populous than Cuba. Crete is under the rule of Turkey, as Cuba, is under that of Spain. A great majority of the Cretans are averse to Turkish rule, as are a great majority of the Cubans to Spanish rule. The Cretans have repeatedly risen in revolt against Turkey, as have the Cubans against Spain. Both of them are in revolt at this time, as were both of them thirty years ago. We have reports of Turkish savagery in Turks have made many promises to Crete. as have the Spaniards to Cuba; but in neither case have the promises been fulfilled. The Turkish yoke is hard upon the Cretans, as is the Spanish yoke upon the Cubans The Cretans and the Cubans are alike struggling to get rid of their foreign oppressors. The men in Crete, like the men in Cuba, have made themselves noted for their bravery.

Under the circumstances which now exist in the island of Crete, and at a time when Turkey is throwing reënforcements into the island for the purpose of crushing the Cretan revolt by sheer force of numbers, the Government of Greece seeks to put a check upon the Turks, in the name of humanity, and has asked the German Government to unite with it in the laudable endeavor.

But, lackaday! under the circumstances which now exist in the island of Cuba, and at a time when Spain is throwing reënforcements into the American island for the purpose of crushing the Cuban revolt by sheer force of numbers, the Government of the United States acts as though it sought to put a check, not upon Spain in the name of humanity, but upon the heroic Cubans fighting against Spain for their rights and liberties! It is truly an unheroic object lesson that our country gives to mankind at this time in our history.

Our country is a republic, while Greece is a monarchy; our people boast of liberties which the Greeks do not possess; the Government of the United States stands in the front rank of the great powers of the world, while the Hellenic Government is feeble; Greece is small. But surely the conduct of the monarchy, in dealing with the case of Crete, is far more admirable than that of the republic in the

case of Cuba. Turkey is vastly more powerful than Greece, yet Greece has the courage to raise her voice against Turkish policy toward Crete. Even Mr. CLEVELAND must be aware that Spain is not more powerful than the United States, yet he has not the spirit not seem to be afraid of her strong and bellicose neighbor Turkey, while Mr. CLEVELAND demeans himself as though he were in mortal terror of Spain, trembling lest he give offence to the Spaniard. The cause of Crete is certainly not more worthy of support than that of Cuba; yet Crete has a friend in GEORGE I., while Cuba has a foe in the coldblooded occupant of the White House at

Washington. Greece, as we have learned from our Berlin despatch, has asked Germany to join her in exerting pressure upon Turkey in the interest of Crete. We have heard nothing about the German answer to this request The Cretan question is one in which there is danger to the peace of Europe, for it may involve others besides the Turk, and Germany will doubtless be very cautious in her

dealings with it. But we may infer that the It was left in flasks (did STEMME or VAN German Government has, in some way, manifested its readiness to "exert pressure upon Turkey" in cooperation with Greece; for in the United Press despatch from Berlin there is the following sentence: "It is an open secret here that the German Government, in the event of any radical change in the relations between Crete and the Porte, will support a proposal for the union of Crete with Greece."

Crete, then, which is now in revolt against Turkey, has friends among the Governments of the world. But where, oh, where, is there a Government that has given any sign of its friendly disposition toward Cuba, in revolt against Spain? Would that we could speak of the Government of the United States as a friend of Cuba. We cannot. The Executive has barred the way against even the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans, and has cast a frowning face toward the brave army of liberation which has struggled so long for the independence of Cuba. The sympathies of the American people are with that army; but the policy of President CLEVELAND has been such as to make those sympathies of no practical advantage to Cuba.

Crete and Cuba: The one has a friend in the King of the Hellenes; the other an adversary in the President of the United States. Brave King! Craven President!

The Truth About the River and Harbor Bill.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming vote in both House and Senate which passed the River and Harbor bill over Mr. CLEVE-LAND's veto, the fact remains that the bill is an unwise measure, and the appropriation of the money for that purpose at the present time exceedingly injudicious.

If in the face of the CLEVELAND-WILSON deficit the Government can afford to expend these millions, and to incur contract obligations for these tens of millions, the money should go not for rivers and harbors, but for coast defences.

That is the most pressing demand, the most preent call for national expenditure It is folly to deepen waterways for possible foreign ironclads and gunboats to enter, while withholding the necessary appropriations for guns and emplacements with which to keep hostile ships away from our great scaports.

We believe that an appropriation of one hundred millions to fortify our coasts would meet with popular approval even in the present condition of the country's finances; even if every dollar of the total had to be provided by the sale of bonds.

One hundred millions would be merely a reasonable insurance premium on the thousands of millions of property which it is the

Government's duty to protect. The last great service of SAMUEL J. TIL-DEN to his country was to point out clearly this fact at the beginning of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's first term as President. One of the first great mistakes of a career prolific of blunders was Mr. CLEVELAND's refusal, on account of motives of personal vanity, to make his own Administration illustrious by giving the nation an adequate system of sea frontier defences. There was then a great surplus in the Treasury.

Mr. CLEVELAND vetoed the River and Harbor bill of 1896 on grounds so flimsy and so disingenuously presented that it was an easy job for Senators and Representatives to riddle his message. At the same time he took occasion to lecture Congress and the people so offensively for lack of patriotism and alleged decadence of the national spirit, that even if his objections had been the best in the world, human nature could hardly have resisted the temptation to override his veto as a mark of contempt.

All the same, the real reason for vetoing the River and Harbor bill was sound, although it was not presented to Congress by Mr. CLEVELAND. If it occurred to his industrious mind it was carefully suppressed by him.

The President seems to be jealous even of Crete, as of Spanish savagery in Cuba. The | the ghost of that greater Democrat whose fame will overshadow his own more and more as both recede in history.

Bennett at the Organ

The disclosures of incompetence in DAMsen's administration of the Sheriff's office made before former Judge ROBERTSON at the first day's hearing of the charges filed with Governor MORTON upon which the demand for Damsen's removal is based would seem incredibly sensational if they were not in literal accord with other matters of public knowledge in DAMSEN's offi-

cial course since Jan. 1, 1895. Here is a Sheriff of New York paid by the people of New York a salary of \$20,000-Governor MORTON receives \$10,000, Mayor STRONG receives \$10,000 a member of the Cabinet receives \$8,000, and a member of Congress \$5,000-who is unfamiliar with the laws, unfamiliar with the language spoken in the United States, of such ludicrous obtuseness that the simplest phrases of official direction even when translated from English into German and from German into Plattdeutsch are without meaning to him, who is unable to secure competent official aids because of his inability to acquaint them (except such as speak the idiom of the Plattdeutsch landschaft) with the duties which he seeks to delegate to them, and who by ignorance and inattention countenances a condition of affairs which can only be described as disgraceful

On the night of Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1895, this was occurring at the county jail of New York, of which DAMSEN is legal custodian, as was revealed by the testimony given before Judge ROBERTSON on Wednesday and not controverted by the able counsel of the unable Sheriff, so to speak: Though the law distinctly states that prisoners committed to jail on criminal charges shall be kept separate from prisoners committed under civil process-though it is a violation of the Penal Code of this State, along with theft, burglary, arson, perjury, assault, homicide, forgery, or disturbance of the public peace, for the custodian of the jail to sell or to suffer the sale of intoxicating liquors, there was held, to speak a word for Cuba. Greece does on the night in question, a jubilee or carousal on the second floor of the Ludlow street jail, participated in by all the prisoners and keepers indiscriminately, with one of Damsen's keepers, a man named BENNETT or BENDT, at the organ, while another of DAMsen's keepers was endeavoring, though in an intoxicated condition, to play the piano, and whiskey bottles (with whiskey in them) were being circulated among the twenty or more persons in attendance. A feature of this shameless and lawless nocturnal orgy was a speech by SHAD ROE.

> ternity and the need of " standing together." It appears from the testimony of the first witness called before Judge ROBERTSON that all the persons participating in this | the conscientious rebellion of infidels like December jubilee were intoxicated, while this German father. another of the witnesses, the second one, told how whiskey was procured in the jail. quently a prolific cause of trouble. The

DAMSEN'S Warden, on the subject of fra-

Twistens furnish them?) under the mattresses of the prisoners. When the prisoner got his flask he left in the same place the money to pay for the whiskey, and thus it happened on the night of the jubilee that, as the first witness testified, the talk of the DAMSEN keepers was incoherent-as incoherent to an American as Plattdeutschand the maudlin prisoners could not tell whether BENNETT was endeavoring to play 'We Won't Go Home Till Morning" or 'Ach! Du Lieber Augustin." SHAD ROE'S advice that all should stand together was wise, for if DAMSEN's prisoners, civil and criminal, and DAMSEN'S keepers, Plattdeutsch and English, did not stand together, they could not on the night of Dec. 31, 1895. have stood at all. They would have fallen down as one of the keepers did, when not following the SHAD ROB formula, hitting two of the piano keys with his cheek.

Why was such a condition of affairs per mitted, under the administration of Dam-SEN, in the county jail of New York? The explanation of the first witness before former Judge ROBERTSON was simple. He said that he had filed charges with the Sheriff, or Landvoot, against these delinquent keepers, but the Sheriff, or Landvogt, did not act upon them, and so the keepers thought it would be well to have a jollification in the jail, in order that the prisoners, exhilarated with whiskey and soothed by the music of the organ, would consent to forego and to withdraw these charges, the exact nature of which (they were in English) Damsen did not seem to understand. The keepers wished to make it pleasant for the prisoners, and thus let DAMSEN out of the scrape into which he had been brought by his own inefficiency. RAABE, the Warden, had tried the same course. He had made the "chail" so pleasant for KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN with beer pretzels, poker games, and athletic sports that he was hopeful that they would not care to leave. They did leave, and they have not been recaptured since. SHAD ROE'S keepers followed in the footsteps of RAABE, but they added to the other allurements of the jail the charms of music, vocal and instrumental. And DAMSEN nothing did! The summary removal of E. J. H. DAM-

Commissioner Parker.

SEN from the office of Sheriff of New York.

which he is incompetent to fill, is demanded

by every consideration of public duty and

public protection. Damsen must go. He is a "good thing." Push him out!

Why should not a Police Commissions appointed and pledged to promote bi-partisanship incline to the party organization which he is supposed to represent ?

Why should not ANDREW D. PARKER Democratic Commissioner of Police by appointment of Mayor WILLIAM L. STRONG under the authority of the Power of Removal law, exercise his rights as a Democrat even though member of a Board in which Democrats are not in a majority Why was there so much pother at the Wednesday meeting of the Police Board over the course of Mr. PARKER in withstanding adopt Mr. TILDEN's patriotic suggestion and | alike the threats and blandishments of his associates desirous of promoting, regardless of political considerations, this or that police Captain to an Inspectorship?

There is a Presidential election less than six months off, and the Democrats of New York, though probably they would prefer to have their electoral interests protected in the Police Board by a representative in full fellowship with the organized Democracy of this town, cannot be neglectful of the condition that no change in the membership of the Police Board, except by resignation or removal on substantiated charges of one of the Commissioners, is possible until the next session of the Albany Legislature.

Mr. PARKER has as much right under the existing law governing the Police Department to be a Democrat and to act as a Democrat in political matters as his associate, the President of the Board, Mr. ROOSEVELT, has to be a Republican.

The Bible in the Schools.

The difficulty about introducing any sort of religious exercises into the public schools is illustrated by the case of the infidel father who objects to his children's taking part in the preliminary devotions at the primary school in East Eleventh street.

These religious exercises consist simply of

the reading of a short selection from the Bible and the repetition of the Lord's Prayer. and they consume only a few minutes at the opening of the session. They are a mere acknowledgment of the Divine power, and so far as they serve any purpose at all in the training of the little children, it is in the cultivation of a spirit of reverence. But for that very reason this infidel German father protests against them. He denies the right of the principal to compel his boy of nine years and his daughters of ten and six years to pay even outward respect to the devotional exercises. He does not want them to go to any length in the worship of an "unseen phantom." as he describes the Almighty. It seems that the principal of the school after she had been informed of his prejudices, took care to respect them by requiring of his children that they should bow their heads only during the prayer, in conformity with the prevalent and necessary discipline. They were not expected to join in the prayer; but he continues to protest on the ground that the city has no right to force his children to make even an inferential acknowledgment of the existence of Gop.

Doubtless, if he were a broader-minded man he would be glad to have his children's sense of propriety thus cultivated, and the obligations of courtesy and of regard for the feelings of their associates taught to them. He would see that the very reasonable requirement of the principal of the school does not compel from them the recognition of a Divine personality, to which he so much objects, but only a due respect for the sentiments of others; and that is a valuable lesson for anybody to learn. Simply as a matter of civility, the very atheist preserves a suitable attitude in a church. A Christian pays respect to the proprieties of a pagan temple. That is merely

good manners, decency, and good taste. It cannot be denied, however, that in the case of public instruction this father has a right to object to any religious worship as implying a belief which is intolerable to him. The introduction of the simplest and briefest religious exercises into the schools involves a recognition of religious faith which at once destroys their complete secularity and arouses conflicting opinions. It raises the bitterly disputed question of religion, and invites unending controversy, though it satisfies no one. It is little less objectionable to believers than to unbelievers. It does not go far enough for the one, and it goes too far for the other. It has provoked the establishment of the parochial schools of the Roman Catholics, and has aroused

The Bible in the schools has been conse

mere reading of it is a purely religious exercise, and as such constitutes an interference with religious opinions. As President GILMAN suggested the other day, it is a hard matter to deal with

Has McKinley Been Writing?

We have received the information that within the last few months, or substantially while HANNA and KOHI-SAAT have been noisily assuring us that the Ohio candidate was sound on the gold question, McKINLEY himself has been writing to silver men, assuring them of his sympathy for silver. While HANNA and Kohlsaat have been talking, and protesting that McKINLEY couldn't talk, Mo-KINLEY has been writing.

Although it has not been proved to us that such is the fact, yet the information is of a the MCKINLEY camp whether or not it is true. Is it true?

Where Kentucky Is True.

The Democrats of Kentucky have gone with the silver flood; but, in respect of another plank in their platform, their faithfulness to the leading Democratic principle of the last four years deserves the highest partisan recognition.

The Democrats of Kentucky have declared boldly and honestly for a tariff for revenue only, the National Democratic platform. Recent exhibitions of backsliders lead us to ask, Who stands with them?

Is It the Actor's Silence?

Mr. CLEVELAND's deplorable and disturbing influence affects both parties alike.

To escape from him the Democrats are fleeing to free silver. The Republicans are fleeing to McKINLEY. Either goal is lamentable. If Mr. CLEVELAND is not in reality scheming and hoping for a third term nomination, is he, under the alarming circumstances so easily perceptible, to choose his own time for taking his name off the candidate list on which his cuckoos have openly placed it ! Must the fortunes of the Democratic party wait on his irrepressible craze for the dramatic and the spectacular !

There is a tender sadness in Connecticut. and even the Hon. MORGAN GLAMORGAN BULKE-LEY and the Hon. John Addison Porter do not dare to laugh slond. The Hon. ORPHEUS VINCENT COFFIN, the most harmonious character in public life and an unrivalled performer upon the German flute, has announced melodiously, but firmly, that he will not be a candidate for reelection as Governor, A hush broods over the State, and the grating of the wooden nutmegs is heard no longer. The birds have ceased to sing. The bells are jangled, out of tune, and harsh. The voice of the plane and organ is cracked. Every fiddlestring has snapped in twain. Connecticut has had and will have many louder Governors; she will never have another Governor so canorous.

MR. SPRATT AND THE INFINITE. Advertisament.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You will have received from the publisher here a copy of a work on "Nature of an Universe of Life," in which is raised a question-not of instant interest, I admit-but which must ultimately claim consideration, and which I submit for such attention as you may be pleased to give it. Accepting that there is nature from the uni-

verse to man, the question is whether this be of means or miracles, and whether, therefore, this be of a continuous or completed creative act. It were of a continuous escative act if it be in resolutions of an original universe of finite being to be termed life, but is completed if it be In existence of a miracle, necessarily without begin-ning or end or cause or consequence conceivable. And though, as I have said, it is not of immediate interest to determine whether nature generally be of miracly or means, yet it is to be questioned whether man himself be not of nature; and, if that be of means, whether man be of it, as is the animal and plant, to the man possible; and him the most man pos-sible and the best man possible that he be his most, to what further end the dod in life may have for him. And to man, therefore, it is as important as is duty. At present the assumption of monogamic man at least is that his state must stand, and that it is his privilege, if not his duty, to make the most of it; that its for by majorities, without the obligation in either to better and enlarge the race of man. This getting the nature of means to his most and best. And, assuming

sive of man, in a universe of being to be termed,

date." I have a curious collection of old ballads, and among them I find the words and music of the song in among them I find the words and music of the song in question: no author's name is given. The title pare of the book reads as follows: Calliope: or the Musical Miscellany. A Select Collection of the Most Approved English, Scots, and I rish Sonra. Set to Music. London Printed for C. Eliot and T. Kay. Opposite Somerset-Place. No. 332. Strand, and C. Eliot, Edinburgh, MUCCLAXXVIII. The preface makes the following amountement: The publisher of the following compilation. The Fublisher of the following compilation and the first life following compilation of the first life following compilation. The first life following compilation of under the inspection of the Editor of the Musical Miscelling a collection published at Perth in 1780, and very favourably received by the Public, he immediately resolved to finish the volume on a more enforced by make 2 of this compilation, and is therefore ton years earlier than Mr. McLaughlin's claim. The sons begins thus:

"To American in heaven, where he sat in full gies, A few sons of harmony sent a petition."

A few sons of harmony sent a petition. It will be noticed that this differs somewhat from the version given in Tan Sun;

the version given in The NUS:

"A few sons of harmony send their petition,"

The other lines quoted are identical, excepting a triling change in punctuation. The owner of the "Calilone" will be pleased to show the book to Mr. McLauguin if he will furnish his address. Frusting these few lines may interest readers of Tite Sax, and lead to further research, I remain yours respectfully. NEW YORS, June 4.

Card from Magistrate Cornell.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; I have nottoed upon the first page of to-day's 5th an article about two thieves, called Mason and Williams, which reflects upon my action in the matter.

I deny ansolutely having made any such statement as that I would discharge the men in case the wisas that I would discharge the mon in case the winnesses were not present to be examined at once.
What I did do was to sell the prisoners that the officer requested that they be remanded to the station
house, and I asked them if they were willing to go
with him. One of the prisoners then asked me if
they refused to go whether they would be discharged, and I told him assuredly not, as in that
case I would take a complaint from the officer and
hold them in this jail. They then agreed to the
remand. I never had the slightest intention of decharging the men, out simply informed them of their
rights.

rights.
I will be much obliged to you if you will publish it statement of what really did happen in this particular case.
Howard C. Connell, Many Young B. City Magistrate. Maw York, June 8.

THE FIVE TRIBES.

Originating in a Conference Committee. WASHINGTON, June 4 .- One of the most extraordinary examples of legislation by conference committees is that which has been furnished by the current Indian Appropriation bill. As this measure left the Senate, it provided for continuing the Dawes Commission, which for the last two years has been unsuccessfully endeavoring to induce the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory to accept severalty allotments and to change their tribal form of Government for one that would be better for the white residents and perhaps would bring them eventually into the Union as an ordinary Terri-

tory or as a State. There was some ground for making a simple appropriation to continue this Dawes Commission, in spite of the rejection of its proposals by the Indians, because the red men are accus tomed to delay years in negotiations, if they can, in order to make better terms. But what the conference committee did was to prepare an entirely new set of instructions and procharacter to justify the direct question to gramme of operations, such as had not been proposed either by the House or by the Schate. This, too, it grafted on a routine appropriation bill of great importance, leaving it out of the question to amend the new provisions. The Dawes Commission was directed by this

Conference Committee legislation to determine

the question of citizenship in the five tribes for any persons who might apply to them within three months after the passage of the current three months after the passage of the current bill. It authorized the Commission to administer oaths and take testimony in regard to such applications for citizenship, and within a certain time to make up a complete roll, including the existing lists of citizens as accepted by the tribes and the names which it might add thereto. These rolls were to be accepted by the indian Office as a final judgment of duly constituted authorities. The Commission was also authorized to make a report to Congress in regard to subsisting leases among the five tribes, and as to the "excessive holdings" of members of said tribes and others. A general declaration was added by the conference committee that it was the duty of the United States to establish a better form of government in the Indian Territory. Finally, some special legislation was introduced in regard to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, this last, however, it is said, having been interpolated in conformity with an item in the tieneral Declency bill. Both this item and one relating to the Senste or the House.

But the chief point to be neved is that which undertakes wholly new and very important legislation in regard to the five tribes. As to that matter, it should be said that not only is the general subject of legislation by conference committee concerned, but a very important change was made in the litherto accepted policy in regard to the five tribes. The right of these tribes to decide who are citizens and who are not has heretofore been conceded, and in fact is believed to be supported by repeated decisions of the Sunreme Court.

It is true that the existing rolls of citizenship of the tribes "are hereby confirmed," and there is also a provision that within three months after the passage of the fact any applicant may apply "to the legally constituted court or committee designated by the several tribes for such citizenship," the application to be decided within thirty days. Once more, a person dissatisfied with the decision either by the tribal authorities or the bill. It authorized the Commission to adminis ter ouths and take testimeny in regard to such

calls, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the Constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation, and he readmitted to citizenship as there provided."

The propriety of employing the Dawes Commission to determine citizenship in the five tribes is all the more questionable from the fact that its members are strongly committed to endeavoring to break down the present tribal tiovernment, and have put on record their opinion that the treaties with the five tribes ought to be abrogated. Hence they might naturally look with favor upon the applicants who would help in carrying out their plans. In any case it is strange legislation for a conference committee, but it has been accepted.

DISCONTENT IN WAKEFIELD.

Some New Yorkers Unappreclative of Their Privileges Since Annexation.

There was an indignation meeting the other day at Americus Hail, just off the White Plains road, in the town of Wakefield, to protest against the sort of treatment which Wakefield has been receiving, and to demand additional rapid transit facilities, and, particularly, a fivecent fare to the city of New York, instead of the present railroad rate, which is thirty-three cents. Wakefield lies north of Woodlawn and south of Mount Vernon. It is twelve and a half miles north of the Grand Central Station, and it was a Westchester township until officially annexed better of each other were not the office of man in a | to New York by action of the 1805 Legislature. It is an old town, a post-chaise town, and its it not to be his office. I have affirmed a nature, inclusive of man, in a universe of being to be termed, reality, in life.

Assuming that the universe is of infinite beings finite in reciprocal limitations of each other; and that the is the word expression of the will of God in the finites of it possible, and that this is force, of which are matters, or which is the earth, of which is the plant, of which is the carth, of which is the plant, of which is the carth, of which is man; and that this force is of infinite beings different; and dynamic and static; and the time the minus and the other the plus of thermal, photol, electric, and magnetic force; and that of these, reacting in the vacuum tube, there are an aumed that this finite word of God in force is reality; that this is life; that of this is a universe, and that of this is an universe, and that of this is an universe, and that the finite word of God in force is reality; that this is life. that of this is a universe, and that of this is a universe, and that of this is an universe, and that of this is universe of life. The work presented is obviously his own will give the group of the body of the plant, the pride of the plant, the pride of the plant, has been universe of life. The work presented is obviously his own will continue to the country of the plant of the first of the first plant of the first p inhabitants are not, all of them, appreciative, it would seem, of the benefits of inclusion in the

Cheaper Bicycles Not Yet Possible. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I noticed in the editorial colums of your paper of to-day an article on cheaper wheels. In the news columns of the same paper I noticed the fact that two bicycle companies in Chicago had failed, and the failures were attributed to the sharp competition and rate cutting. The facts are that it is only with an enormous

capital and large production that bicycles can be produced at a price so that they can be sold at the present figures. While it may be true that there will be a gradual reduction in the that there will be a granual reduction in the price of high-grade bicycles, these who are familiar with the details of the manufacture of bicycles realize the fact that cut prices mean financial trouble for a large number of the small concerns who are now engaged in the business.

To the manufacturer who is making a machine To the manufacturer who is making a machine of as good quality as he knows how his contract practically commences with the sale of the machine, for under the liberal guarantee that is given with high-grade bicycles by firms of restourch the sale of the machine after it leaves the hands of the maker, and for this guarantee there should be a fairly liberal margin of profit. There is no truth whatever in the report that a consignment of bicycles is liable to arrive soon from Japan. From advices we have received direct from Japan we are informed that no first class bicycles are made in that country; that the machines most in use there are of English and American manufacture, and the prices paid for them are about equal to the prices paid in this country. The only Japanese beyoles that are made are of an inferior quality and would not command a market here at any price. ommand a market here at any price.

Scorching Would Be Too Suggestive.

From the Indianapair Journal.

Two anxious readers write to the Journal from the beautiful suburb of Paniadelphia (Ind.) asking if it would be all right to ride a cicycle to the futeral of a "distant connection by marriage, providing you keep behind the hurse."

HUMOR IN EPITAPH.

hall They No Longer Beelde Who Are Newly Compiled Specimens of Churchyard Their Citizens !- Some Queer Legislation

From Current Literature In the churchyard of St. John, Worcester, is an epitaph which, if brevity is the soul of wit. has high claim on that character:

Henest John Here are some miscellaneous grotesques: Here lies me and my three daughters, Brought here by using Cheltenham Waters. If we had stuck to Epsom salts We wouldn't be in these here vaults.

From a New Hampshire churchyard:
To all my friends I bid adieu.
A more sudden death you never knew.
As I was leading the old may to drink,
She kicked, and killed me quicker'n a wink. On an East Tennessee lady: Sin lived a life of wirtue, and died of cholers mus, caused by eating wreen fruit, in hope of lessed immortality, at the early age of 21 years on this and 10 days. Reader, "Go thou and several of the s

The following was composed by three Scotch friends to whom the person commemorated had left a legacy, with the hope expressed that they would hope him by some record of their regrets. The first friend composed the line which naturally opened the epitaph:

Provost Peter Patterson was Provost of Dundee. The second added: Provost Peter Patterson, here lies be.

The third could suggest no other conclusi Hatielujah! Hallelujee! The following must be taken as a fling at profession:

Here lies the corpse of Dr. Chard,

Who filled the half of this churchyard.

This is as bad as the unkind hint conveyed in be following, in a churchyard near Newmarket Here lies the body of Sarah Sexton, Who never did aught to vex one. Not like the woman under the next stone.

Not like the woman under the had bare on the domestic troubles have been hald bare on the dombstone from the time of the Greeks and Romans. Here is a piece of atrocious doggerei the seen in Selby churchyard, in Yorkshire: Here lies my wife, a sad slattern and a shrew; if I said I regretted her I should lie too. The following, which frequently appears is ollections of epitable, are not credited to an ocality, and may be mere wandering bits of epi rammatic misogynism:

This dear little spot is the joy of my life: It raises my flowers and covers my wife. I am not grieved, my dearest life, Sleep on - I've got another wife; Therefore I cannot come to thes, For I must go and live with she. My wife's dead, and here she lies, No man laughs, and no man cries; Where she's gone, or how she fares, Nobody knows, and nobody cares, Here lies my poor wife, without bed or blanket, But den i as a door nail, and God be thankit. In the following the tables are turned: Here lies the tody of Mary Ford, Whose soul, we trust, is with the Lord; But if for hell she schanged this life. 'Tis better than being John Ford's wife.

Intentional drolleries frequently take the form if puns. Among these should rank the epitaph on Mr. Foote of Norwich: Here lies one Foote, whose death many thousand For I wath bath now one foot within the grave; and the one on Mr. Box:

Here lies one Box within another. The one of wood was verygood; We cannot say so much for Cother; also the famous one of Sir John Strange: Here lies an honest lawyer, That is Strange!

A "happy conceit" it was doubtless though in 1649, to write over a member of Parliamen named White Here lies a John, a burning, shining light, Whose name, life, actions, all alike were Whitel

The following is by Swift on the Earl of Kil-Who killed Kildare? Who dared Kildare to kill? Death killed Kildare—who dare kill whom he will. Here are a few miscellaneous examples, the first on a Mr. Fish: Worms are batt for fish; but here's a sudden change: Fish is batt for worms—is not that passing strange? On William Button, in a churchyard nea

Sanbury O sun, moon, stars, and ye celestial poles! Are graves, then, dwindled into Button holes?

On Foote, the comedian: Foote from his earthy stage, slas is hurled; Death took him off, who took off all the world. Is the satire in the following examples inten

Maria Brown, wife of Timothy Brown, aged 80 years, She lived with her husband fifty years, and died in the confidential hope of a better life.

Here lies Hernard Lightfoot, who was accidentally killed in the 45th year of his age. This monument was erected by his grateful family.

OLD BOATS AND COLLISIONS.

The National Sculpture Society has sent the was accreted by its craterial randing. This monwhat was accreted by the state of the Army of the President of the Society of the Army of the President of the Society of the Army of the President of the Society of the Army of the President of the Society of the Army of the Bretter Ship that Gore Bown.

"That when a collision occurs on the lakes, the better boat in nice cases out of ten, set as the worst of it, and generally goes to the bottom? On the other hand, the old boat, for in a great many instances it is an old boat, receives little damage. If an instance, the sinking of the Leight Take, for instance, the course of the sinking of the Leight Take, for instance, the course of the sinking of the Leight Take, for instance, the course of the sinking of the Leight Take, for instance, the course of the sinking of the Leight Take, and the sinking of the Leight Take, the sinking of the Leight Take, and the sinking of the Leight Take, and worth a sinking of the Leight Take, and the sinking of the Leight Take, and the sinking of the Leight Take, and the Leight

is centred in themselves, and that the rest of us are in need of guidance and direction in the simplest duties of life.

Mr. is—was a young man of this class. He was always painfully profuse in details regarding anything he wished done. He had a parrot, of which he was excessively fond, and when he was about to go abroad for a few menths, leaving his bird behind him, he bored and exasperated his family and friends with senseless details regarding the care of the parrot, and his last words, screeched from the deck of the steamer that bere him away, were:

"Il. Jim!"

"What?" shouted the brother on the pler,

"Look out for my parrot!" came faintly over the water.

As if this was not enough, he had no sconer reached Liverpool than he sent the following cablegram to his brother, who had assumed charge of the parrot:

"Is sure and feed my parrot."

On receipt of this the Infuriated brother cabled back, at his brother's expense:

"I have fed her, but she is hungry again, What shall I do next?"

A Storiette. From Judge.

From Judge.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith did not live happily together. He was a pretty fair average husband, and got along pretty well with her, when she let him. She did not get along so well with him, and oftimes let him know it, after the manner of her kind. But the trodden worm will turn. Time, the great leveller and evener up of all things, brought the occasion. Her tombstone, erected by the bereaved husband, has inscribed upon it, after the customary birth and death announcements, the Scriptural quotation: "There remains the therefore a rest unto the people of field."

Consingous Performance. From the Indianapolis Journal.

"You remember when I proposed to you?"
said the young husband.
"I believe I do recoilect something of the sort." answered the young wife.
"And you teld me I would have to see your

"I must have misunderstood you. I never dreamed that it was the programme that I should see your mother every day I came home."

SPAIN DENOUNCES US.

Madrid Newspapers Say Uncle Sam Er

MADRID, May 26.—Spain is not at war against the Cuban insurgents. The war is between Spain and the United States. This is the conclusion one comes to after reading the leading

newspapers in Madrid.
"The problem of the war is not in Havana." El Heraldo says, "It is in Washington. If this should continue, our Generals will be discredited, our army harassed, and we shall gain nothing. We must fight or compromise, and, as our hands are tied by the United States, it is with the American republic that the compromise would have to be made. * * * We accept advices and recriminations from Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney as to how we should administer justice. One step more, and this intrusion will lead to an international compact. It would be shameful for Spain. Is there any Spaniard who has the courage to go so far? Our policy is that not for 100 Antilles should Spain stand this humilistion."

The same paper publishes an article over the signature of G. Reparaz, a military writer of great renown, in which, after a thorough study of the situation, all the blame for the ill success of the war is attributed to the United States, 'Our enemy is in Washington," he says, "If this continues a catastrophe is imminent. We must put an end to this shame, if we can; if not, let us at once renounce the task as one which is either beyond our strength or unworthy of us." El Impercial publishes a long telegram from

Havana giving a summary of the situation, which shows that the Spanish role is at an end in Cuba. "The opinion of the loyal friends of Spain in Cuba," it says, "is, that if we do not make the last effort, if we do not profit by the delay of the rainy season, if Gen. Wey-ler is not allowed all liberty of action, our now scant hopes will be killed. The rebels receive almost daily fresh supplies of arms and ammunition. It is not possible to send to Piner del Rio any forces from the rest of the island because the cities would be exposed to the attack of the fillbusters. It was expected that the volunteers would be willing to assist the troops in the trocha, but so far they have remained in

A meeting was held at Zaragoza, the Archbishop presiding, with the purpose of organizing a corps of volunteers to go to Cuba. The prelate finished his warlike speech with these words: 'War and Knife." He was cheered, but no practical result came of the meeting. No money was raised, the poverty of the Aragon being given as a reason for the failure. The ishop of Huesca declined to be present, sayings 'My mission is one of peace, not of war.'

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

Congress Appealed To to Interfere Against the Award of the Commission. Washington, June 4. Dissatisfaction with

the design selected for the Sherman statue to be erected opposite the Treasury continues to grow. The Society of Washington Artists is strenuously supporting the protest mode against the Rohl-Smith design by the National Association of American Sculptors. The report of the committee of artists, St. Gaudens, Warner, Price, and Post, who placed the Rohl-Smith esign tenth in point of merit in the original competition, is also being used with effect against the final award made by the military commission.

To-day the Washington artists adopted resolutions appealing to Congress to interfere with the completion of the contract and investigate the matter. It was reported to the meeting that secretary Lamont and Gen. Miles were not satisfied with the selection made and would be glad to have it changed. The award is antagonized on the ground that it is realistic . cher than artistic and that its designer is a foreigner.

The National Sculpture Society has sent the following letter to Gen. Granville M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the

most in view.

"The society protests most emphatically against the action of your committee, and will

take every means of appealing to the multi-judge between us.

"President N. S. S." GOV. MORTON IN BROOKLYN.

To Review the Prospect Park Division of the Sunday School Army To-day.

Gov. Morton will be the chief reviewing officer f the parade of the Prospect Park division of the Sunday school army in Brooklyn to-day. He will be escorted from the Hotel Renaissance to the Brooklyn City Hall at about 11 o'clock. and thence will accompany Mayor Wurster and and thence will accompany Stayor Wurster and a few invited guests to the Union League Club, where the guests will be entertained at luncheon by William Berri, President of the club; Mayor Wurster, and Park Commissioner Woodruff, Before going to the park the Governor will attend the anniversary exercises at the Hanso Place Methodist Church.

Prospect Park Concerts Begin To-day. The free concert season in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will be inaugurated this afternoon The concerts will be given each Saturday and Sunday afternoon by the Thirteenth Regiment band. Racks for the use of the wheelmen will be put up in the vicinity of the music stand

Tip-taking Customs Inspectors.

Charges of accepting tips for examinations of paggage of ocean steamship passengers have been made against three more customs inspectors. Collector Kilbreth is investigating the charges, though the offences are said to have been committed two years ago.